

# Machine Learning 1

Lecture 1.3 - Types of Machine Learning

*Erik Bekkers*

*(Bishop 1.0 and 1.1)*



# Machine Learning 1

Lecture 1.3 - Types of Machine Learning

*Erik Bekkers*

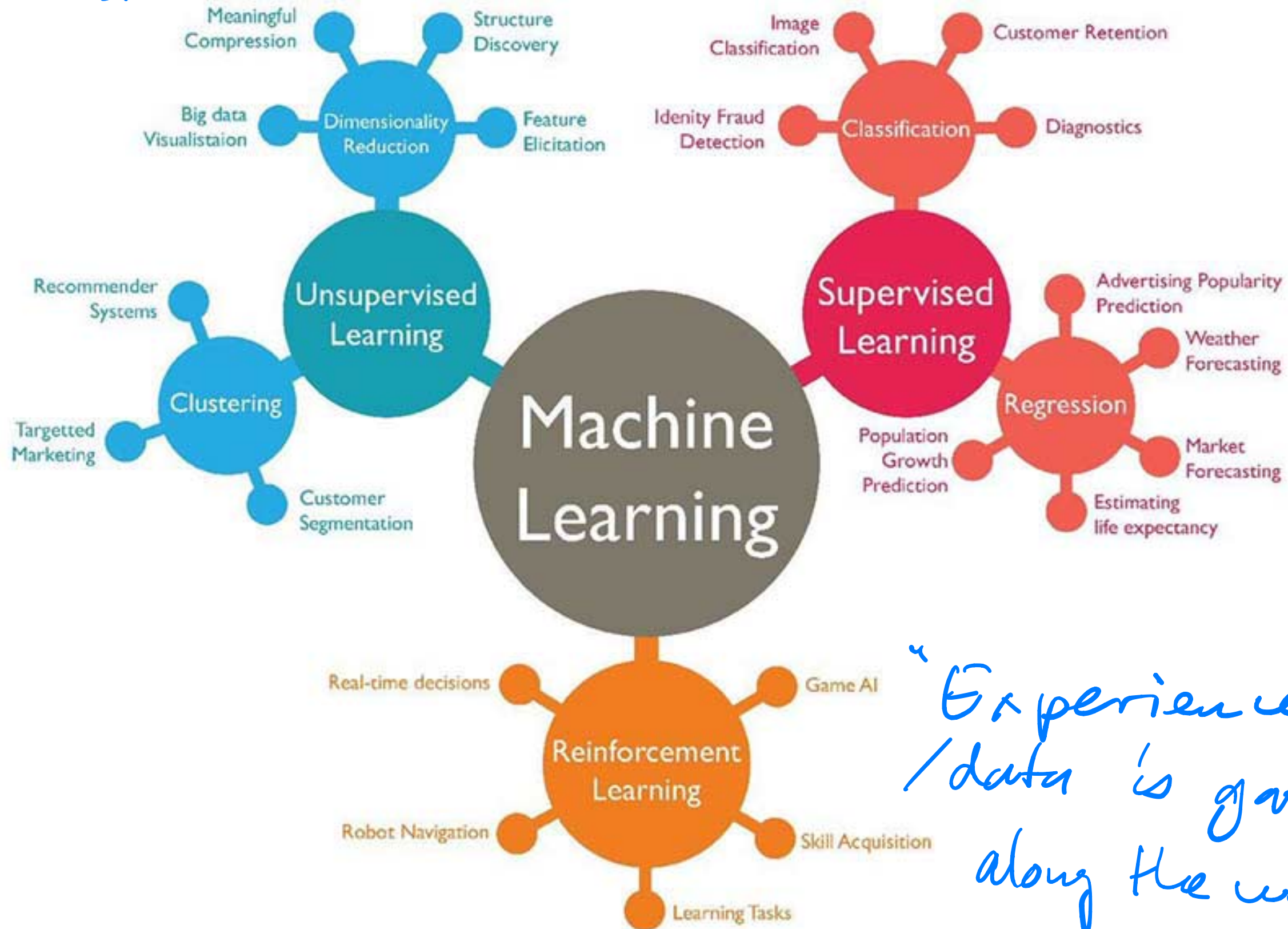
*(Bishop 1.0 and 1.1)*





$$\{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$$

$$\{x_i\}_{i=1}^N \quad \{t_i\}_{i=1}^N$$



"Experience" / data is gathered along the way

Image source : [www.techleer.com](http://www.techleer.com)

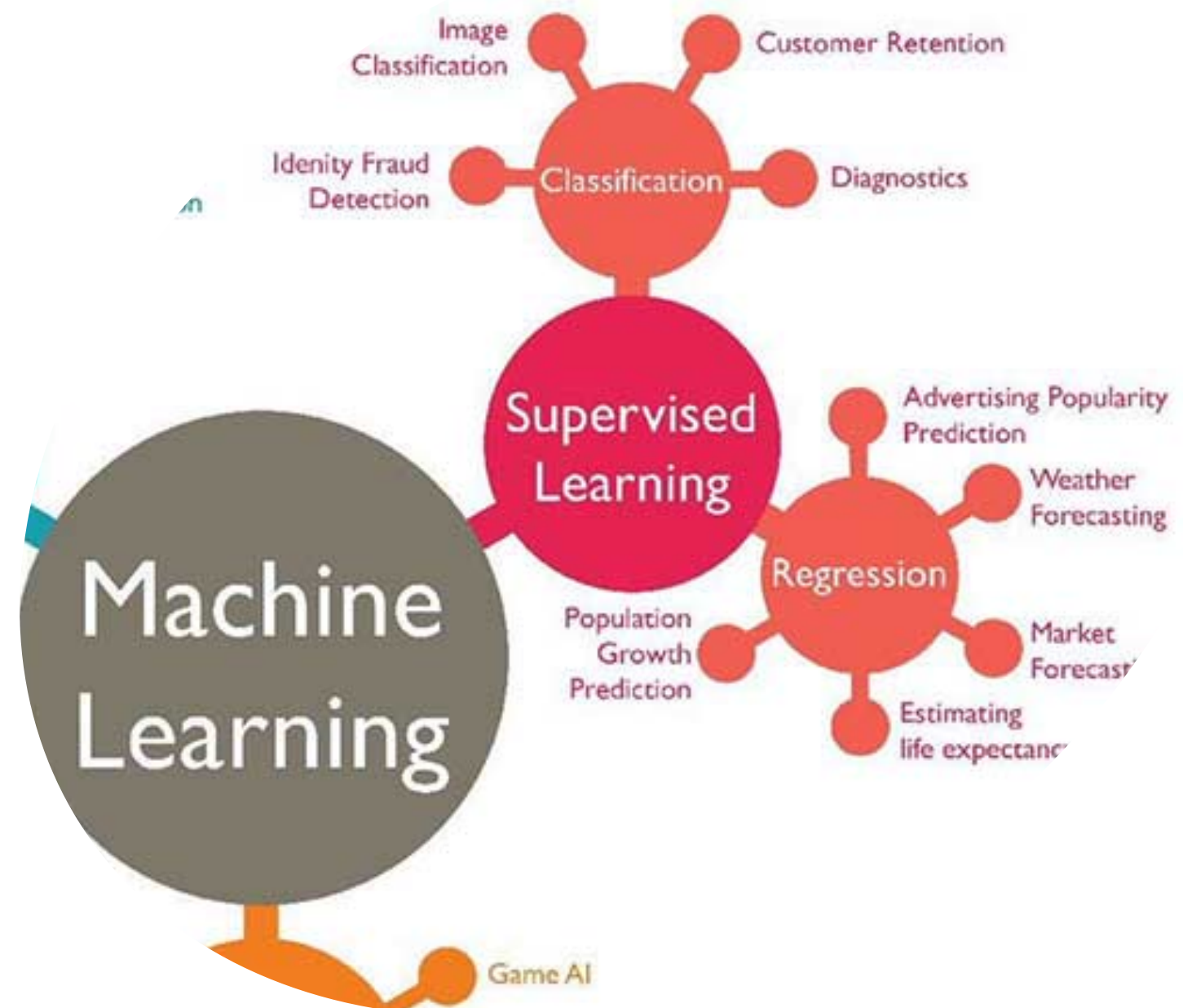
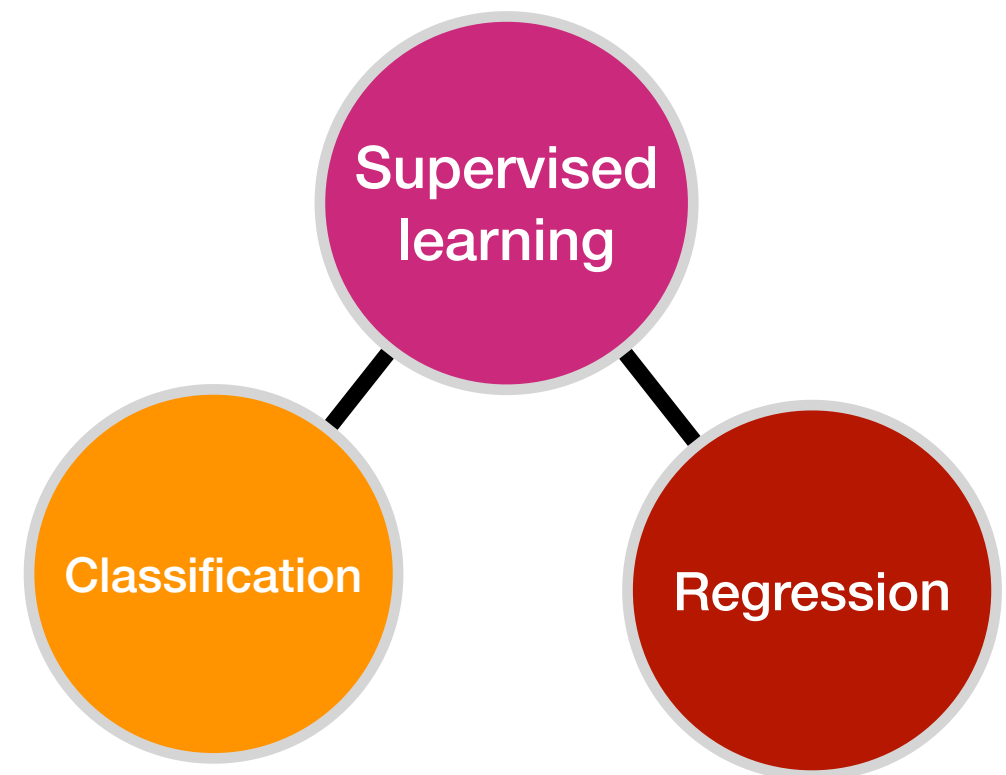
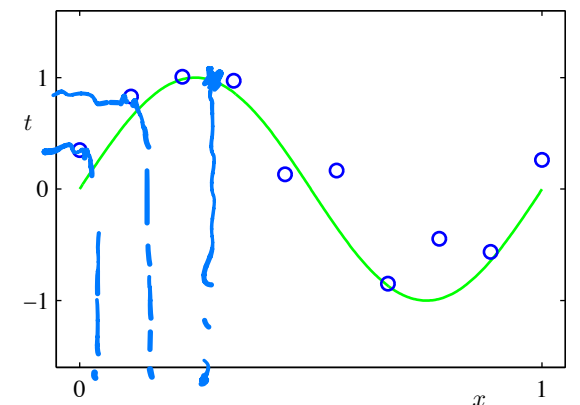
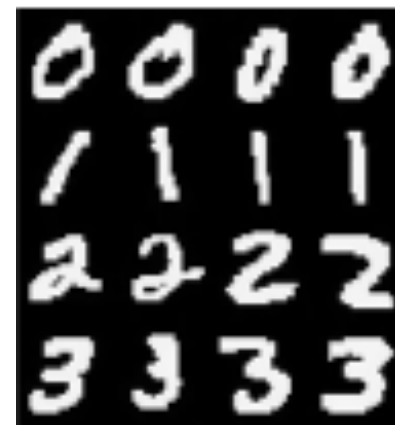


Image source : [www.techleer.com](http://www.techleer.com)

# Supervised learning



Dataset



features:  $\{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N\}$

targets:  $\{t_1, \dots, t_N\}$

$\mathbf{x} =$

$t = 2$

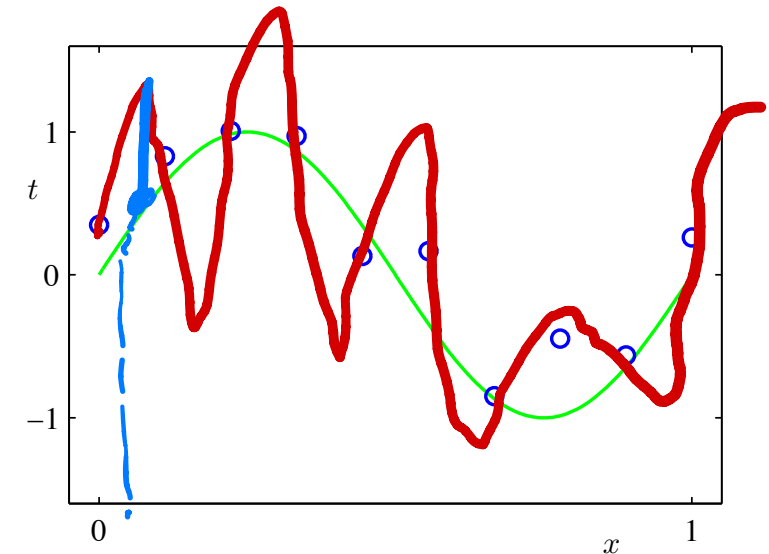
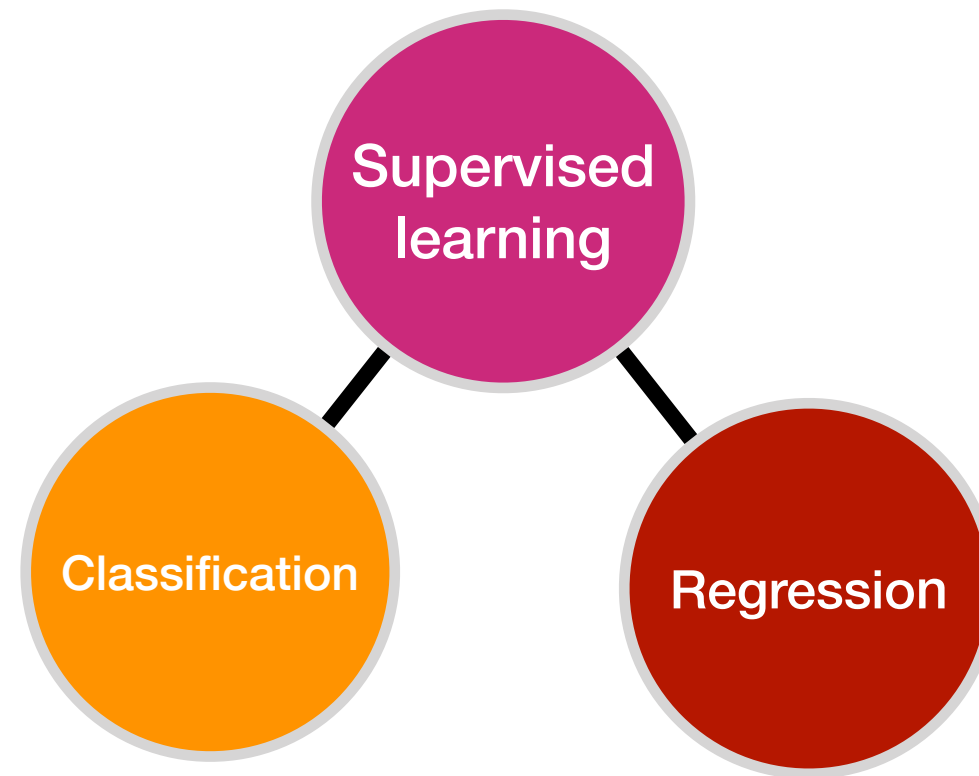
discrete

$\mathbf{x} = 0.25$

$t = 0.707$

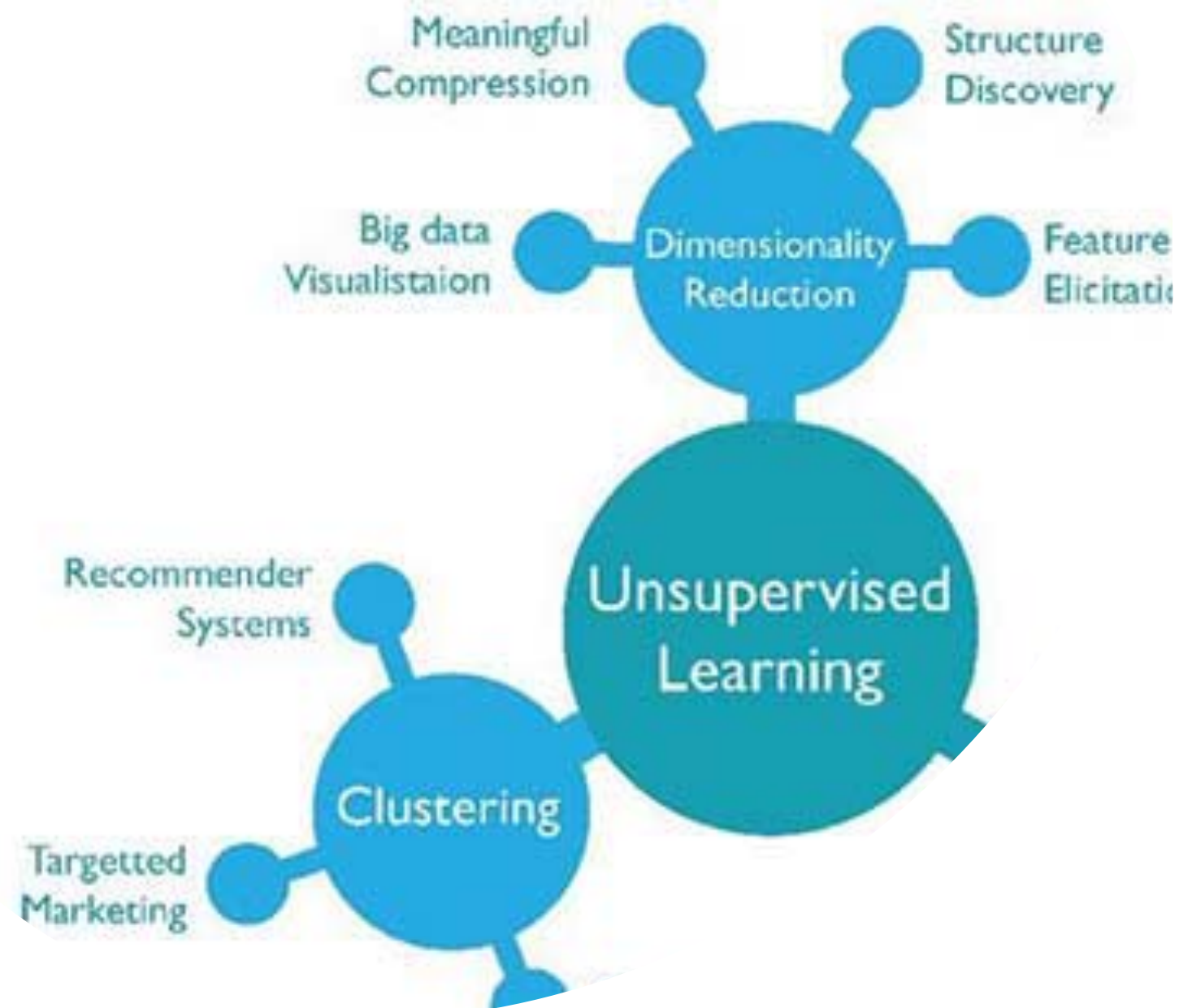
continuous

# Supervised learning



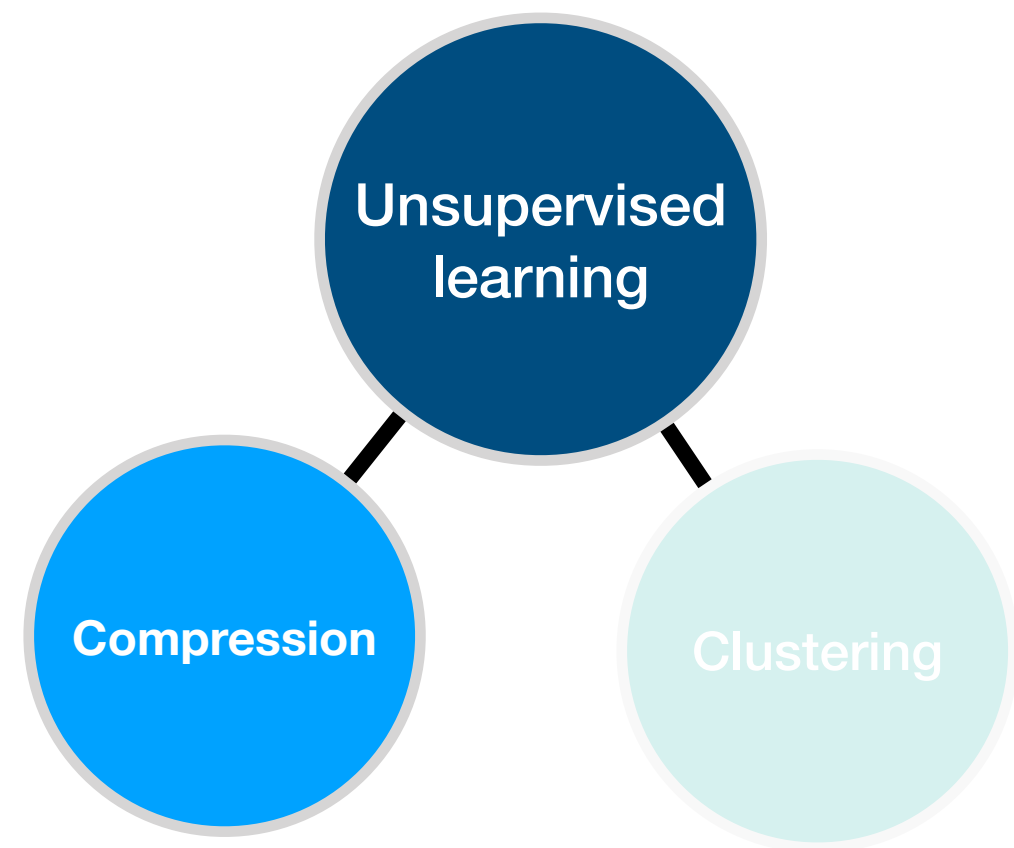
Task: Find function  $f$  such that  $f(\mathbf{x}) \approx t$  for all known  
and unknown  $(\mathbf{x}, t)$

↓  
*generalization*



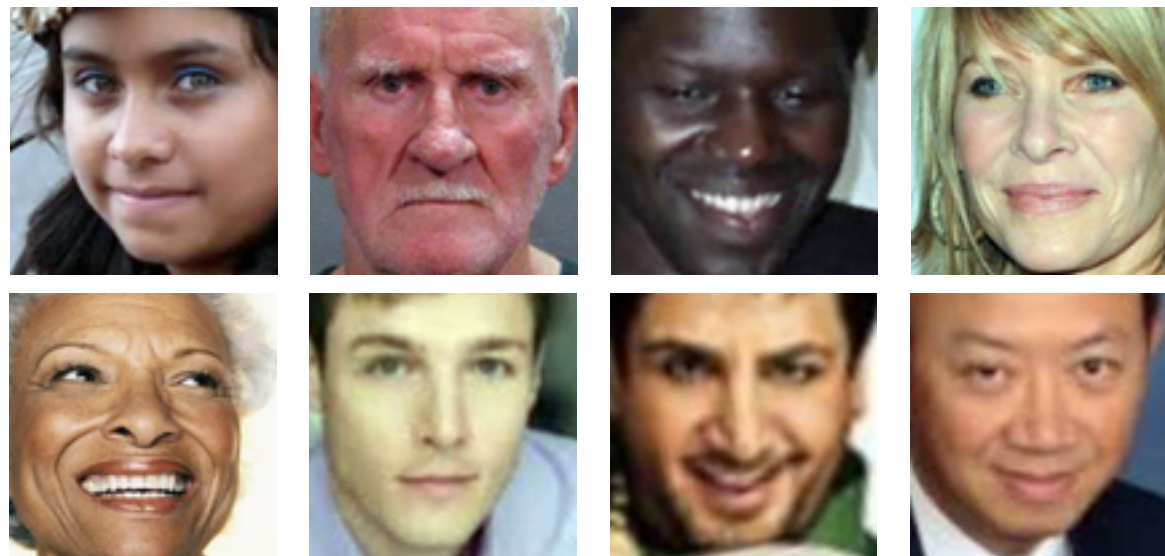


# Unsupervised learning



100 x 100

Dataset:



...

Task: *Compression*

why ? *Save on disk space*



# Unsupervised learning

$100 \times 100 = 10,000$

Dataset:



Task: Compress image

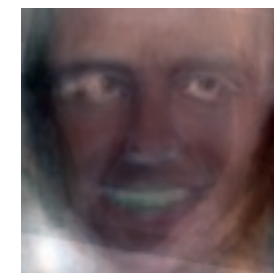
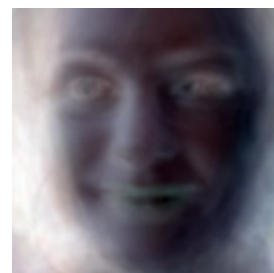
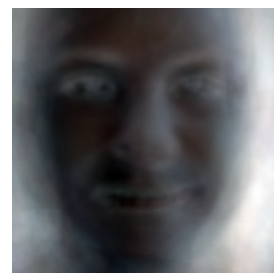
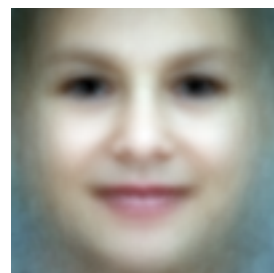
Method: Expand along principle components (PCA) Ch 12

Mean

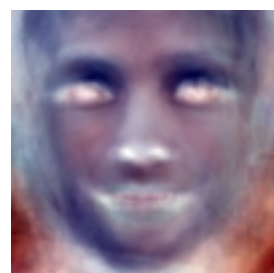
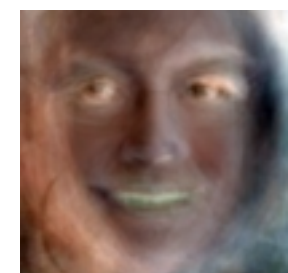
$\mu_1$

$\mu_2$

$\mu_3$



...



Result:

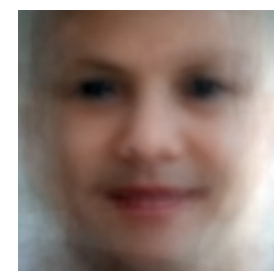
Save  $M=150$   
a coefficients

Original

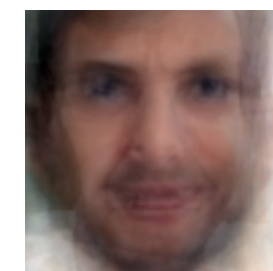


$$\approx \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i \mu_i$$

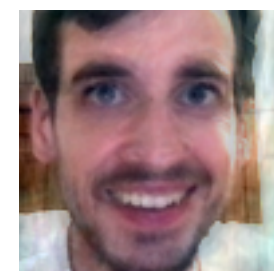
$M=1$



$M=10$



$M=50$

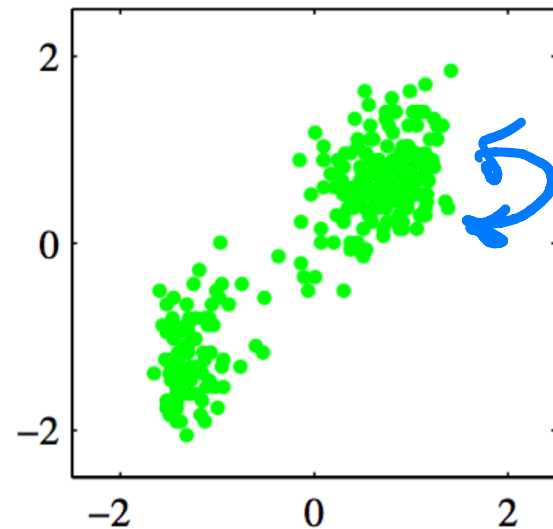


$M=150$

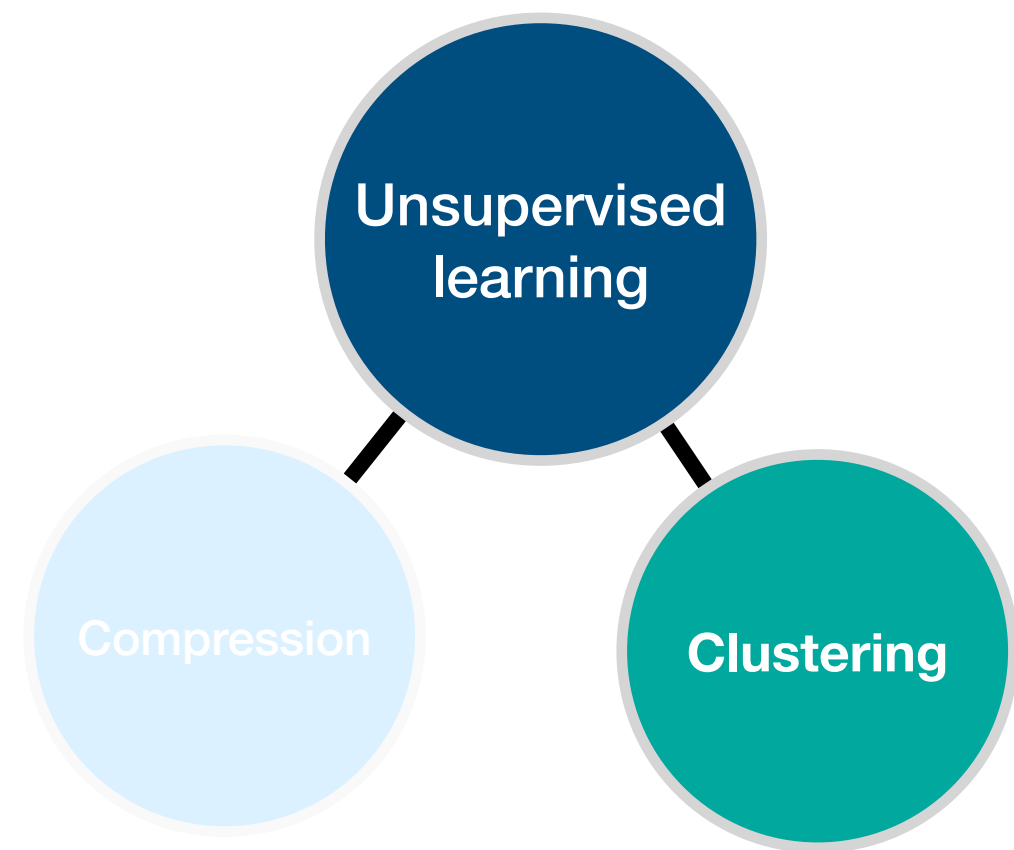


# Unsupervised learning

Dataset:

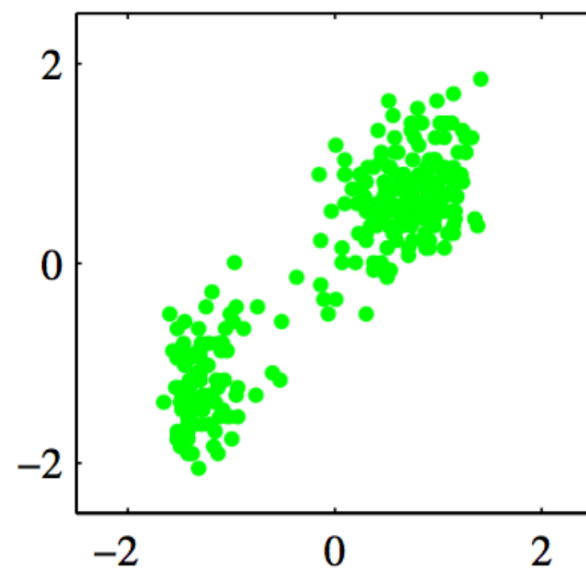


*similar*

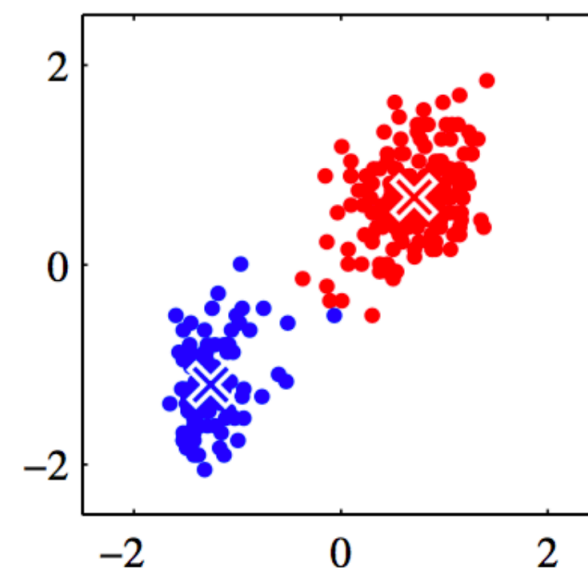


Task: Assign every datapoint to a cluster (hidden class variable)

Result:



Dataset



Final clustering

# Other types of learning

## Semi-supervised learning

- data points:  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$
- targets:  $\{t_1, \dots, t_k\}$  ( $k < n$ )
- Not all datapoints have a known target/label!
- Use all data, also those with unknown target, to create predictor.

# Other types of learning

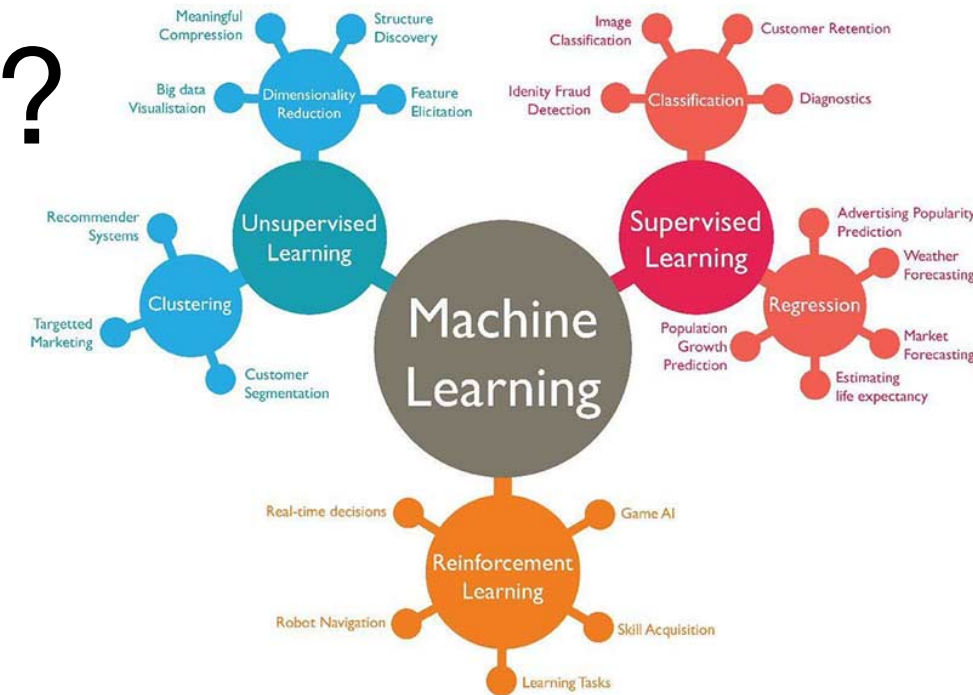
## Reinforcement Learning

- Dynamic environment: provides information on its state.
- Agent: takes actions, receives rewards from environment.
- Task: maximize total reward
- Learning by trial and error
- Application: *Games*  
*Robotics*





# What is machine learning?



“A computer program is said to learn from experience  $E$  with respect to some class of tasks  $T$  and performance measure  $P$  if its performance at tasks in  $T$ , as measured by  $P$ , improves with experience  $E$ .”

- Tom M. Mitchell